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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1952

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JOHN WILKINSON (PRINTERS) LTD.
1953

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of the

Medical Officer of Health.

146, Station Road,
Ashington. *Tel. Ashington 2287.*

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1952

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Morpeth.

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour to present to you my report for the year 1952.

The vital statistics are, on the whole, satisfactory. There was a very slight increase in the Birth Rate, which at 19.14 per 1,000 of the population compares favourably with the national rate of 15.3. There was a marked fall in the Death Rate from 13.41 in 1951 to 8.59 in 1952, which is considerably lower than the corresponding rate of 11.3 for the whole of England and Wales. This may be the lowest Death Rate ever recorded in the Borough, and is certainly the lowest for thirteen years.

The Still Birth Rate was lower than the national rate, and the Maternal Mortality Rate was nil. It is less satisfactory to report that the Infantile Mortality Rate rose from 23.81 in 1951 to 33.49 in 1952. This latter figure is higher than the corresponding figure for the country as a whole, but the total number of deaths (5 in 1951 and 7 in 1952) is so small that little significance can be attached to the increase in the rate.

There was a rise in the number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified, there being 14 in 1952, compared with 11 in 1951, while the number of cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis rose from 1 in 1951 to 3 in 1952. An analysis of the new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis reveals that three were discovered by the Mass X-Ray Service; seven were contacts of known cases of the disease, and one contracted the disease while serving in the Armed Forces. The high proportion of new cases occurring among contacts of known cases serves to stress the great importance of this mode of infection. Adequate housing with separate sleeping accommodation for the patient is one of the most effective ways of preventing the spread of infection. Education of the patient in the proper management of his disease is another vital preventive measure.

With the exception of Measles, the incidence of other notifiable infectious diseases remained low, and for the fourth successive year no case of Diphtheria occurred in the general population.

The number of deaths from malignant neoplasms showed a welcome decline from 24 in 1951 to 17 in 1952.

In conclusion, I have to thank the members of the Council for the consideration they have shown me and I should like to express my appreciation of the assistance I have received from the staffs of all the Departments of the Council, and, in particular, from the Sanitary Inspectors.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

C. B. McGregor,

Medical Officer of Health,

Borough of Morpeth.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1952

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health	CATHERINE B. McGREGOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer	KATHLEEN DICK, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	FRANK K. PERKINS, M.I.M & C.E., M.R.S.I.
Additional Sanitary Inspector (Meat)	J. G. SIMPSON, M.S.I.A.
Offices of the M.O.H.	146 Station Road, Ashington.
Telephone	Ashington 2287.
Offices of the Sanitary Inspector	36 Bridge Street, Morpeth.
Telephone	Morpeth 36.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Borough of Morpeth is a pleasant country town whose citizens are, with some justification, proud of its ancient history, its charter, its traditions and the beauty of its surroundings. It lies about 14 miles north of Newcastle, and through it pass the Great North Road and the River Wansbeck.

The old parts of the town lie on low ground near the river and, as in most old towns, the houses and other buildings are somewhat congested, many of them being situated in yards opening off the main streets.

Many of these old houses are damp, insanitary and lacking in lighting and ventilation. They provide the Council with a problem, since, by modern standards, they ought to be swept away, but it would be most unfortunate if this process resulted in changing the character and picturesque appearance of the town. Re-development of the central parts of the town will have to be planned and ought to be done in such a way as to preserve the best features of the old while introducing the amenities and advantages of the new.

The Council has built a large number of houses, of which the majority are in two large estates situated on higher ground lying to the south and south-east and well away from the centre of the town. The number of Council houses now approximates to 50% of the total number of inhabited houses, and the question of the extent to which this increasing financial burden on the rates can safely be permitted to grow is one which has already received and must continue to receive serious consideration.

Morpeth is an important shopping and market centre for a wide surrounding agricultural area, and a relatively large proportion of the population is employed in the distributive trades and public administration.

Many of the residents are employed in coal-mining, agriculture and market gardening. Several engineering firms, an iron and brass foundry and two aerated waters factories provide employment for others.

The town attracts many visitors during the summer months and has much to offer in the way of beautiful surroundings, ample open space and fine floral displays in the Carlisle Park, where there are also tennis courts, bowling greens and a putting green.

Area in Acres ...	2,213
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population mid-1952 ...	10,700
Rateable Value ...	£63,798
Sum Produced by a Penny Rate ...	£254-6-0
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1952) ...	2,870

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births:	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate ...	199	102	97
Illegitimate ...	10	5	5
	209	107	102

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...	19.53
Standard Birth Rate (comparability factor 0.98) ...	19.14

Still Births:	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate ...	1	0	1
Illegitimate ...	1	1	0
	2	1	1

Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births ...	9.48
Rate per 1,000 total population ...	0.19

Deaths:

Total	Male	Female
91	48	43

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population ...	8.50
Standard Death Rate (comparability factor 1.01) ...	8.59

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births
No. 30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ...	Nil	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	33.49
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	35.18
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	17
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Nil

The Registrar-General supplies the following:—

CAUSES OF DEATH

		Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	—
2.	Tuberculosis (other forms)	1	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	—	2
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	1
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	1
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	3
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	1
16.	Diabetes	—	1
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	5	6
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	7	6
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1
20.	Other Heart Disease	8	8
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	—	1
22.	Influenza	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	3	4
24.	Bronchitis	2	1
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	—	—
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	8	4
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—
34.	All other Accidents	—	1
35.	Suicide	1	1
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	—	—
		48	43

Deaths of Infants under 1 year:—	Male	Female
Legitimate	4	3

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH

The following table sets out the chief causes of death in the area :—

Cause	Number	Percentage of total deaths
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	32	35.16
Malignant Neoplasms	17	18.68
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	11	12.09
Pneumonia	7	7.69

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Disease	Under 1 wk.	1—2 wks.	2—3 wks.	3—4 wks.	Total under 1 mth.	1—3 mths.	3—6 mths.	6—9 mths.	9—12 mths.	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	4
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Total	3	1	—	—	4	—	2	—	1	7

The following table shows the comparative Mortality Rate during the past eleven years:—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years ..	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 yr.	9	7	8	8	3	6	9	10	7	5	7
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	62.9	52.63	46.24	58.98	16.39	29.7	43.6	54.35	34.48	23.81	33.49

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service in the Laboratory at the Newcastle General Hospital.

The extent to which these facilities have been utilised is shown below :—

Specimen sent by	Specimen	Pos.	Neg.
Regional Hospital Board Chest Physician	Sputa for B. Tuberculosis ...	13	49
Hospital Medical Officer	do. ...	—	2
General Practitioners	do. ...	1	12
General Practitioners	Swabs for C. Diphtheriae ...	—	16
General Practitioners	Swabs for Haem. Strep. ...	5	14
General Practitioners	Swabs for Staph. Aureus ...	—	1
Assistan M.O., N.C.C.	Swab for Staph. Albus ...	1	—
General Practitioners	Swabs for Vincent's Angina ...	1	6
General Practitioners	Faeces for pathogenic organisms	—	3
General Practitioners	Urine for pathogenic organisms	1	3
General Practitioners	Blood for Widal	—	2

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

These are provided by the Northumberland County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Three ambulances, a car and five drivers are stationed in Morpeth and serve the Borough, Pegswood and the western part of the Morpeth Rural District, and part of Castle Ward Rural District.

NURSING IN THE HOME

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Northumberland County Council is the authority solely and directly responsible for Home Nursing Services.

Three nurses are stationed in Morpeth. Their work includes both general nursing and midwifery, and they serve the Borough and adjacent parts of the Morpeth Rural District.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS

The Northumberland County Council is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for the Borough and clinics are held as follows :—

Infant Welfare Clinic, Parochial Hall	...	every Monday: 9-30 a.m.—12 noon; 1-30 p.m.—4 p.m.
Antenatal Clinic, Parochial Hall ...	...	alternate Thursdays: 9-30 a.m.—12 noon; 1-30 p.m.—4 p.m.
		alternate Thursdays: 9-30 a.m.—12 noon.
Diphtheria Immunisation, Parochial Hall	...	1st Friday in month: 1-30 p.m.—4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Common Camp	...	alternate Fridays, 1-30 p.m.—4 p.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic, Common Camp ...	...	every Friday at 9-30 a.m.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The Council possesses its own water undertaking, and the supply is augmented by water purchased from Tynemouth Corporation. The water from both sources is chlorinated, that supplied from Tynemouth being treated by the vendors before it enters the district. The water obtained from Morpeth's own bo-ehole supply is pumped to open storage reservoirs, filtered by slow sand filteration and stored in covered service reservoirs prior to final chlorination.

The water supply has been adequate for all demands made upon it. The pressure is sufficient and the quality satisfactory.

The average daily quantity of water consumed from the Borough undertaking was approximately 145,580 gallons. The average daily quantity from Tynemouth Corporation was approximately 148,930 gallons.

The total average daily consumption in the Borough was 294,510 gallons. The slow sand filters at Tranwell have been generally overhauled, with filtering media cleansed and renewed where necessary. The underground reservoir was also cleansed and repaired. Gathering grounds were cleared, grass verges cut and protective fences repaired. All watermains throughout were cleansed by periodic flushing.

During the year, the following new water mains were laid:—

Spelvit Lane :

929 yards of 6-inch-diameter C.I. water main.
222 ,, ,, 4- ,, ,, ,, ,,
640 ,, ,, 3- ,, ,, ,, ,,

WATER SAMPLES

Thirty-one samples of water from the Town Supply were procured during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at the General Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for bacteriological examination. Details of the samples and results of the examinations are as follows :—

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Sample No.	Date obtained	Place of Collection	Probable No. of Aerogenes Organisms per 100 ml. of water
1.	10 : 1 :52.	Mill Square	Nil
2.	10 : 1 :52.	Mains Terrace	Nil
3.	10 : 1 :52.	88 Newgate Street	Nil
4.	10 : 1 :52.	McGill's Yard	Nil
5.	27 : 3 :52.	The Chimes, Fulbeck	Nil
6.	27 : 3 :52.	Pottery Bank	Nil
7.	27 : 3 :52.	Mitford Road School	Nil
8.	27 : 3 :52.	Oldgate	Nil
9.	28 : 4 :52.	McGill's Yard	Nil
10.	28 : 4 :52.	Corporation Depot	Nil
11.	28 : 4 :52.	Duncan's Yard	Nil
12.	24 : 7 :52.	Mitford Road School	Nil
13.	24 : 7 :52.	Morpeth Grammar School	20
14.	24 : 7 :52.	R.C. School, Oldgate	Nil
15.	24 : 7 :52.	Infants' School, Goosehill	Nil
16.	7 : 8 :52.	Wellway	Nil
17.	7 : 8 :52.	Pottery Bank	Nil
18.	7 : 8 :52.	Wansbeck Place	Nil
19.	7 : 8 :52.	Hillgate	10
20.	21 : 8 :52.	Morpeth Grammar School	Nil
21.	21 : 8 :52.	Hillgate	Nil
22.	21 : 8 :52.	Goosehill Cottages	Nil
23.	21 : 8 :52.	Kylins	Nil
24.	9 :10 :52.	Pottery Bank	Nil
25.	9 :10 :52.	Mill Square	5
26.	9 :10 :52.	Old Station Cottages	Nil
27.	9 :10 :52.	Sun Inn	8
28.	20 :11 :52.	Girls' High School	Nil
29.	20 :11 :52.	Girls' High School	Nil
30.	20 :11 :52.	Girls' High School	Nil
31.	20 :11 :52.	Girls' High School	Nil

CHEMICAL

One sample of water from the Town supply was procured for Chemical analysis and the following is a copy of the report thereon from the Public Analyst. J. H. Pattinson, Newcastle upon Tyne:—

CHEMICAL RESULTS

	Parts per 100,000
Total solids dried at 180°C	18.0
Chlorine as Chlorides	1.78
Free Ammonia	0.018
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.012
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.07
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F)	0.26
Total hardness	10.8
Permanent hardness	None
Temporary hardness	10.8
Lead and Copper	None
Iron	0.02
Appearance and colour (Hazen degrees 60)	Pale orange, yellow and clear
Smell and taste	Satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit	Satisfactory
PH value	6.8

REPORT

This sample of water is of satisfactory organic purity as judged by chemical analysis. The water is free from deposit and from odour or taste, but it is highly coloured.

I am of the opinion that the water is suitable for a Public Supply.

Signed:

W. Gordon Carey.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following table indicates the number and nature of the Inspections carried out during the year:—

	No. of Inspections during year	No. of Defects or Contraventions of Bye-Laws	No. of Informal Notices served	Defects remedied by informal action	No. of Statutory Notices served	Defects remedied after Statutory Notice	Legal Proceedings
HOUSING							
Structural Defects (Summary of Sheet 11)	513	47	12	46	1 Outstanding Dec. 31, 1952		
Defective Food Store	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Dampness	3	3	3	2	1 Outstanding Dec. 31, 1952		
Overcrowding	90	—	—	—	—	—	—
WATER SUPPLY							
Insufficient	2	2	2	2	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DRAINAGE							
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective	48	48	3	48	—	—	—
SANITARY CONVENIENCES							
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective	4	4	4	5	1 Carried forward from 1951		
Food Premises	231	10	2	10	—	—	—
Shops Acts	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairies	32	2	—	2	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses	537	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories and Workplaces	95	4	4	4	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals	8	7	5	7	—	—	—
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles	36	36	2	36	—	—	—
Offensive Accumulations	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	1635	166	39	165	—	—	—

The following table gives a summary of the work effected :—

	By Informal Action	By Statutory Notice	Total
SANITARY CONVENIENCES			
Privies and Privy Ashpits abolished	—	—	—
Privies and Privy Ashpits repaired	1	—	1
Pail Closets abolished	—	—	—
Water Closets provided	4	—	4
No. of above for which Grant was given P.H.A., 1936, S.47	—	—	—
Sanitary Bins provided	—	—	—
Sanitary Bins renewed	36	—	36
DRAINAGE			
New Drains constructed	2	1	3
Drains repaired or reconstructed ..	44	—	44
Additional Gullies provided	1	1	2
Old Gullies replaced	—	—	—
Scullery Sinks provided	2	—	2
Scullery Waste Pipes repaired ..	3	—	3
Scullery Waste Pipes trapped ..	—	—	—
Yards repaired or reconstructed ..	5	—	5

WATER SUPPLY

Sources closed or discontinued . — Number of Houses .. .. .. —

NEW SERVICE PROVIDED

(a) By Local Authority .. .. 15 Number of Houses 15

(b) By Private Owner .. .. 1 Number of Houses 1

No. of Dwelling Houses supplied by (a) Internal Tap 2,602

(b) Standpipe 67

The number of complaints received during the year by the Sanitary Inspector was 277, all of which were dealt with.

The method employed for securing the abatement of nuisances and remedy of defects found on the investigation of a complaint is by interview, or by written intimation followed by statutory action should informal action prove ineffective. It is pleasing to report, however, that, during the year under review, no case arose requiring statutory action, which I feel is an indication of the co-operative and cordial relationship existing between the general public and the Health Department.

Despite financial burdens and building material difficulties, it is gratifying to report hereunder a list of repairs and improvements obtained, and nuisances abated, under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Housing Act, 1936.

Accumulations removed	4
Chimney flues rebuilt	2
Ceilings repaired	6
Drainage systems cleared	29
Drainage systems repaired	15
Drainage systems intercepted ...	1
Drains constructed	2
Draining boards renewed	1
Dampness remedied	14
Damp courses inserted	1
Doors repaired	2
Door frames renewed	1
Eavesgutters renewed	2
Eavesgutters repaired	14
Eavesgutters cleansed	7
External brickwork repaired	9
Floors repaired	8
Floor levels raised	2
Foundations stabilised	1
Foodstores provided	1
Foodstores repaired	1
Houses cleansed	2
Kitchen ranges repaired	1
Ovens repaired	1
Privies repaired	1
Roofs repaired	9
Redecorating carried out	2
Refuse bins renewed	36
Staircases repaired	3
Standpipes repaired	2
Sink waste pipes repaired	3
Sink overflows repaired	2
Spouts repaired	10
Septic tanks repaired	1
Ventilation improved	3
Walls repaired	27
Windows repaired	10
Water Closets provided	4
Water Closets repaired	9
Water supply re-instated	1
Wash-up Sinks provided	2
Washing accommodation improved ...	3
Yard surfaces repaired	5

Other visits and inspections of the District under the Public Health Act, 1936, were as follows :—

Refuse Disposal Grounds	65	Places of Public Entertainment ...	9
Sewage Disposal Works	18	Licensed Premises	12
Public Conveniences	24	Markets	16
Yards, Courts and Passages	25	Temporary Housing Sites	10
Fairgrounds	3	Infectious Diseases	7
Watercourses	20	Disinfections carried out	7

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Observations of smoke emitted from factory chimneys were made periodically, and one case arose which warranted intervention by the Inspector. It was found that incorrect stoking by an inexperienced employee was the cause of the trouble : upon advice being given as to correct stoking methods, the nuisance was abated. In this particular case a new and more efficient boiler apparatus is to be installed which will give greater protection against recurrence of the nuisance.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Throughout the year strict attention by frequent inspections was paid to the eradication of insect pests, especially bed-bugs and cockroaches.

Number of Council houses where bed-bugs were found	2
Number of Private houses where bed-bugs were found	Nil
Number of Council houses where cockroaches were found	6
Number of Private houses where cockroaches were found	5
Number of Council houses where woodworm was found	2
Number of Private houses where woodworm was found	1

The department was also called upon to deal with 2 swarms of wasps.

The method employed for eradication of insect pests is by the application of approved insecticides with special treatment of architraves and wainscottings, and the sealing-up of defective surfaces which could provide harbourage. A follow-up treatment is made at a later date.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are three licensed pet dealers on the Borough Register, two of them being traders from outside the Borough. The number of inspections of their premises made during the year was 7.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1951

Only one building is registered in the Borough for the storage of Rag Flock. The number of inspections made during the year was 5. No offences against the Act were recorded.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The extermination of rats and mice continues to form an important branch of the work of the Health Department. The prolific breeding habits of these pests are such that the slightest relaxation in our efforts to destroy them would in a short time undo all the good work so far carried out.

New methods and poisons are constantly being devised by the Government Department responsible for such work, and information about these is passed on to Local Authority officers in charge of Rodent Control. In Morpeth, good progress has been made in fighting the Rodent menace.

New methods and materials have been tried out and, where suitable, adopted. Systematic inspection of the District has been carried out, complaints have received prompt attention, and the duties of the Council under this Act have been fully discharged.

The practical work of Rodent Destruction is carried out by a fully-trained and experienced Council employee, under the general supervision of the additional Sanitary Inspector, who also prepares the periodical and annual reports for submission to the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Sewerage system was treated twice during the year, by baiting in accordance with the Ministry's requirements. Refuse disposal grounds, sewage works, business and residential properties, schools, hospitals, market and allotment gardens, Council-owned properties and waterways all came within the purview of the department. Deuchar Park development scheme, where the town's refuse is being tipped, claimed a considerable degree of priority for attention, but happily it is now approaching a stage when its rodent population potentialities will be considerably reduced. It is pleasing to report that Ministry Officials, whenever they have visited Morpeth on Rodent investigations, have always expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which the work is done.

DESTRUCTION OF MOLES

This work, as was stated in my 1951 Annual Report, is of a "specialist" character and is not normally undertaken by the Council's rodent operator; neither does it come within the scope of the Act. Moles are so destructive, however, to land and crops that it is necessary to employ a Mole-catcher, who, by resolution of the Council, has operated at Carlisle Park, Castle Woods, Tranwell Reservoir and the Olympic Games Field during the year.

DESPATCH OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

This special service to pet-owners in the Borough is carried out by the Rodent Operator under the supervision of the Additional Sanitary Inspector. The method employed is by asphyxiation with Chloroform in an approved R.S.P.C.A. gas chamber. At various times domestic animals are disposed of by the Health Department for the Police Authorities.

The number of animals so dealt with during the year was 12.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Periodical inspections of the sewage pumping station and treatment works were made during the year and the installation was found to be generally satisfactory, though continually working to full capacity. Close attention was paid to the quality of the effluent, and samples were taken for examination. The system of sludge lagoons has been reorganised to permit easier and more frequent removal of dried sludge, and thereby increase sludge-bed capacity. Sewers and syphons were regularly examined and cleansed and flushed when necessary. No major defect was found on the system during the year.

At the pumping station, a second electrically-driven pump was installed in place of the remaining gas-driven engine and pump.

The following sewers were laid at the Spelvit Lane housing site (Schemes 3, 4 and extension to Postern Sewer):—

424 yards of 9-inch-diameter sewer	Soil Sewer.
734 yards of 6-inch-diameter sewer	
262 yards of 9-inch-diameter sewer	Surface Water Sewer.
859 yards of 6-inch-diameter sewer	

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Public cleansing is done by direct labour. Refuse is collected daily and is deposited at Deuchar Park, situated within the Borough. Owing to the cessation of waste paper salvage, a considerable increase of paper in the general refuse has resulted, adding to the bulk to be collected and the difficulty of disposal at the tip without undue nuisance. Occasional firing of the tip, due to internal combustion and other causes, was promptly dealt with and kept subdued with the mechanical pump and sealing with earth. The Church Burn, which traverses the park and tipping-ground, is being suitably piped as the tip progresses, while the front segment adjoining the main roads — an area of about one acre — was levelled, earthed and sown with grass seed.

The vehicles used in refuse collection are:—

(1) Bantam Karrier (7 cubic yards capacity).
(2) Karrier C.K.3 (9/10 cubic yards capacity).
(3) One Horse and Cart.
(4) One Tank Cart.

Fifteen new bins were added to the collection system during the year. Owing to the increased demand by the public for wrapped foodstuffs and the failure of many persons to place wrappings and cartons in the litter baskets provided, a heavier burden has been thrown upon the street cleansing services. It is deplorable that the general public, though hygiene conscious in one direction, should so wantonly disregard it in another.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Frequent inspections of the River Wansbeck, and of other waterways in the Borough, were made to detect any nuisances. Those found were promptly dealt with. No appreciable reduction can, unfortunately, be reported in the amount of rubbish being deposited in the river and on the river banks. Several operations for the removal of refuse from the river were carried out during the year in an effort to keep it tidy, and to preserve its beauty.

The appeal made in my 1951 report has apparently had little effect upon the perpetrators of this nuisance.

RIVER POLLUTION

Apart from the remarks made under the preceding heading no other action was found necessary.

CAMPING SITES

There are no Camping Sites within the Borough.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no Swimming Baths or Pools within the Borough.

SCHOOLS

Within the Borough there are five schools for elementary education of children, two for secondary education and one commercial college. All of these establishments are supplied with drinking water from the Corporation water mains, piped to draw-off taps or drinking fountains. They are equipped with modern sanitary conveniences. No defects were discovered or reported during the year.

FACTORIES ACT

There are in the Borough 15 factories without mechanical power and 43 with mechanical power. The following table gives details of the inspections made and results thereof during 1952.

Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health, including

INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	39	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	43	46	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	10	—	—
Total ..	59	95	2	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	4	4	—	1	—

SECTION D

HOUSING

The following is a tabular statement for the year 1952 :—

Houses completed during the year	With State Assistance	Unaided	Total
(a) By Local Authority — Permanent ..	7	—	7
(b) By other Bodies or Persons — Permanent ..	—	8	8

1. *INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR*

(1) Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 301

(2) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 5

(3) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 105

2. *REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its officers (including one from 1951) 103

3. *ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS*

(*A*) *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(*a*) By Owners ... ... 1 } 1

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil }

(*B*) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to remedied 27

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices : —

(*a*) By Owners ... ... Nil } ... ... Nil

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil }

(*C*) *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ... Nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses closed but not demolished (Housing Act, 1949, Sec. 3) Nil

(*D*) *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 1

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 1

4. *NUMBER OF HOUSES PERMANENTLY DISCONTINUED AS DWELLINGS AND NOT INCLUDED ABOVE* 3

HOUSING ACT, 1949 (SEC. 20)

(*a*) Number of separate dwelling-houses in respect of which applications for grant have been received Nil

(*b*) Number of separate dwelling-houses in respect of which applications for grant have been approved Nil

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

There are five dairy premises and seven distributors of milk registered in the Borough. Four distributors are licensed to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk and six licensed to retail Pasteurised Milk. One of these latter is a distributor whose dairy premises are outside the Borough and who was therefore granted "Supplementary" Licence to permit trading within the Borough. It is now generally conceded that milk is unsurpassed as an article of food, containing as it does, in an easily assimilable form, most of the substances necessary for nutrition. It has gained a special place in the diet of the population, and is consumed in ever-increasing quantities, and therefore its abundance and purity is of great national importance.

It is again pleasing to report that though the industry is still hampered from time to time by shortages of equipment on the one hand, and economic difficulties on the other, steady progress has been made in the hygiene of dairy premises in the Borough. They were all regularly inspected during the year, and advice was given on all technical problems connected therewith.

Routine samples were obtained from the various distributors, and taken to the Public Health Laboratory at the General Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, for examination. These samples, with the results of the examinations, are set out in the following table:—

SAMPLES

Class of Milk	No. of Samples Taken	Test Applied	Passed	Failed	Remarks
Pasteurised	6	Methylene Blue	6	Nil	Nil
		Phosphatase	4	Nil	Nil
Tuberculin Tested ..	10	Methylene Blue	8	2	Nil
Ungraded	1	Methylene Blue	1	Nil	Nil
		Tuberculin Test	1	Nil	Nil

Of the two samples which failed to pass the Methylene Blue Reductase test, the object of which is to ascertain the keeping qualities of milk, one failed by a very narrow margin. In both cases investigation showed that the producer, who is outside the Borough, had not cooled the milk. Upon resumption of cooling, subsequent re-sampling showed that the milk was satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION

The inspection of meat at the Council-owned, Government-controlled abattoir at Staithes Lane, Low Stanners, continues to make increasing demand upon the Additional Sanitary Inspector's time.

It is very necessary that this important branch of Public Health work be fully implemented, and the arrival at the abattoir, at all times of the day, of Casualty and Emergency Slaughter cases necessitates frequent extra visits apart from normal slaughtering periods. Some assistance has been afforded by the Health Department of Morpeth Rural District Council, in whose area the greater proportion of the meat produced is consumed. All animals arriving at the abattoir, dead or alive, are carefully examined, and no meat or edible organs are allowed to leave the premises without inspection. Many of the Casualty and Emergency Slaughter animals sent in for intended conversion to butchers' meat are sick animals, some so ill as to be on the point of death, and others so weak and emaciated that condemnation of the whole carcase and organs is the only possible action to be taken by the Inspector: it is owing to these cases that the rejected meat figures appear high in comparison to the amount of meat inspected.

The meat produced at Morpeth Abattoir is distributed in the Borough, population 10,700, Morpeth Rural District, population 18,240, and a small part of Castle Ward Rural District, with a population of about 200. Slaughtering is, also, occasionally carried out on behalf of other districts, at the direction of the Ministry of Food. In addition, the abattoir is used as a distributing centre by the North Eastern Wholesale Meat Traders' Association for reception and redistribution of imported meat to the retail trade.

It is undeniably true that the slaughter-house is far from attaining the standards of accommodation and equipment now considered desirable for the hygienic handling of meat.

One of its main defects is lack of space, and this is aggravated by the fact that the premises are now serving a population very much greater than that which they were originally intended to serve. There is an urgent need for separate and adequate cooling rooms and for cold storage facilities, which are essential when any dispute arises between an owner and the Meat Inspector, or when meat has to be retained pending the results of laboratory examinations.

There is a need also for additional lairage space and for separate accommodation for casualty animals.

Minor alterations were carried out during the year by providing better ventilation for the slaughtering booths and improving the mess-room accommodation for slaughtermen. Hoisting tackle was renewed in the main slaughter hall, and general repairs to the buildings were effected.

The principal defects, however, still remain and it appears that little can be done to provide up-to-date premises and methods until the Government makes known its intentions with regard to the provision and control of abattoirs.

There is little doubt that difficulty in recruiting apprentices to the work of slaughtering will continue to be a serious problem until facilities are introduced to obviate the heavy manual labour involved and to improve hygienic standards. Present-day labour demands the introduction of power-driven mechanical appliances whenever possible.

The number of Animals dealt with during the year under review was as follows :—

Month	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Monthly Totals
January	141	266	18	13	438
February	95	286	34	30	445
March	70	408	29	18	525
April	98	327	128	16	569
May	86	239	133	24	482
June	49	174	23	5	251
July	178	535	91	38	842
August	165	394	30	18	607
September	241	680	30	30	981
October	141	991	41	25	1198
November	120	903	30	25	1078
December	82	334	61	31	508
Yearly Totals ...	1466	5537	648	273	7924

The number of animals dealt with during the year, therefore, was 7,924, as against 6,086 last year. The increase is 1,838 The following table gives the variations among the various animals dealt with :—

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Totals
1952	1466	5537	648	273	7924
1951	1574	3940	337	235	6086
	- 108	+1597	+311	+38	+1838

The number of Casualty and Emergency Slaughter cases continues to be high, and the following table shows the numbers dealt with :—

Month	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Totals
January	21	7	11	13	52
February	21	33	13	30	97
March	23	44	11	17	95
April	13	65	8	16	102
May	23	21	7	17	68
June	21	22	5	5	53
July	50	58	12	17	137
August	23	32	8	18	81
September	36	48	11	29	124
October	25	57	18	25	125
November	32	75	8	25	140
December	11	46	2	31	90
Totals	299	508	114	243	1164

The precentage of Casualty and Emergency Slaughter animals of the total annual kill was therefore approximately 14.7%.

The weight of meat and offals condemned as unfit for human food amounted to :—

16 tons, 14 cwts., 3 qrs.,

This was retained by the Ministry of Food for appropriate disposal and manufacture into by-products. In the case of one sick animal sent in for emergency slaughter, which was subsequently condemned by the Meat Inspector in accordance with Memorandum 62 Foods, the owner of the animal contested the inspector's decision. It was necessary, therefore, formally to seize the carcase and organs in accordance with Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and obtain a Justices' certificate of condemnation, to prevent the meat being used for human consumption.

In three other cases it was decided to obtain bacteriological reports upon certain portions of organs and flesh to determine the safety of the meat, where the animals in question presented obscure indications of the morbid conditions calling for immediate slaughter. The meat inspector is indebted to Dr. Peck and his staff of the Public Health Laboratory Service for the kind and ready co-operation in such cases.

SLAUGHTERING LICENCES

One new Slaughterman's Licence was granted for a period of one year.

One renewal of Slaughterman's Licence was granted for a period of one year.

CONDEMNATIONS

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Slaughtered	1163	303	273	5537	648
Number inspected	1163	303	273	5537	648
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole Carcases condemned	16	6	18	87	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	610	53	10	669	84
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	52.45%	19.47%	10.25%	13.65%	14.2% (approx.)
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole Carcases condemned	4	5	2	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	55	31	—	—	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.1%	11.88%	0.73%	—	1.7% (approx.)

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Other sundry foodstuffs inspected and condemned as unfit for human food were as follows :—

CANNED GOODS

Beef	3 tins	Milk	27 tins
Beans	29 tins	Peas	47 tins
Crab	5 tins	Pork	4 tins
Fruit	179 tins	Soup	14 tins
Ham	37 tins	Salmon	7 tins
Jam	2 tins	Sausage	41 tins
Luncheon Meat	53 tins	Steak	14 tins
Lobster	6 tins	Tomato Juice	9 tins
Macaroni	1 tin	Tomatoes	48 tins
		Veal	3 tins

OTHERS

Bacon	7 lbs. 4 oz.	Ham	4 lbs. 9 oz.
Cake	13 lbs. 0 oz.	Pies	2 lbs. 0 oz.
Fish	336 lbs. 0 oz.	Pork	8 lbs. 7 oz.
		Pork Sausage	31 lbs. 2 oz.

In no case was it necessary to resort to formal seizure in respect of any article, as all were voluntarily surrendered.

INSPECTIONS UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The following list shows the number of visits of inspection paid to various premises which come within the scope of the Act :—

Premises	No. of inspections	Premises	No. of inspections
Bakehouses	7	Fish Shops	8
Bakers' Vans, etc.	2	Grocers	66
Butchers' Shops	10	Hotel Kitchens	9
Butchers' Vans, etc.	4	Ice-cream Shops, etc.	27
Cafes' Restaurants	24	Lollipop Factories	6
Cooked Foods Shops	23	Market Stalls	16
Confectionery Making	18	Snack Bars	5
Fruiterers' Shops	4	School Kitchens	2

ICE-CREAM SAMPLING

Four samples of ice-cream were procured for Bacteriological examination, which were graded as follows :—

No.	Variety	Provisional Grade
1.	Wrapped (Tub)	1
2.	Wrapper (Choc. Ice)	2
3.	Wrapped (Ordinary)	2
4.	Wrapped (Tub)	4

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease was provided at Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle.

TABLE SHOWING ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Age Unknown	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	20 - 35 years	35 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	Over 65 years	Total Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	10	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	1	9	—	—
Measles	1	4	15	19	29	27	61	3	1	1	—	—	—	161	—	—
Whooping Cough .	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Ant. Polio. (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE — NIL

This term includes death from the following seven diseases only: Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles, Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years.

DIPHTHERIA

Not a single case of this disease was notified during the year. Thus, for the fourth successive year, no case occurred among the general population.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

One case of this disease was notified, but there can be no doubt that the child contracted the infection in another district, as he had already been ill for some days before coming to Morpeth.

The patient recovered, but was left with paralysis of one leg.

MEASLES

An epidemic of Measles began at the end of July and continued until the beginning of November. As usual, the majority of those affected were under school age, and all but five were under 10 years of age.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The primary course of treatment was given, at the schools, the Child Welfare Centre and by private doctors, to 115 pre-school children and 82 school children. In addition, 95 children received a secondary or re-inforcing injection.

It is estimated that at 31 : 12 : 52 the immunisation state of the child population was as follows: —

Pre-school children immunised	481 ...	52.8 %
School children immunised	1349 ...	93.42%
Total children under 15 years immunised	1830 ...	77.71%

The figures are satisfactory as far as the school children are concerned, but the slight increase in the percentage for pre-school children is much less than the figure desired, the aim of the Ministry of Health being to have 75% of children immunised before their first birthday.

The following table, which contains figures supplied by the Ministry of Health and the Registrar-General, shows the continuing decline of Diphtheria in England and Wales:—

Year	Deaths	Notifications (corrected)
1944	934	23,199
1945	722	18,596
1946	472	11,986
1947	244	5,609
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	34	699
1952	31	375

CANCER MORTALITY

	MALE									FEMALE						
	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 and Over	Total	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 and Over	Total
Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Lung	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Abdomen	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suprarenal	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rectum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphatic & Haematopoietie System	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Colon	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cervix	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	1	1	1	—	1	1	4	1	10	—	1	2	3	—	1	7

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population — 1.59.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1952

	NEW CASES						DEATHS					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Total
Under 5 years	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14 years	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24 years	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 34 years	1	—	1	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 44 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
45 - 54 years	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64 years	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 - 74 years	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	7	2	9	7	1	8	1	1	2	—	—	—

Case Rate per 1,000 of the population — 1.59.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population — 0.19.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population in England and Wales — 0.24.

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1952. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population			
Births				
Live Births	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6
Still Births	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34
	22.6 (*a*)	24.6 (*a*)	23.0 (*a*)	19.2 (*a*)
Deaths				
All Causes	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31
Influenza	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Smallpox	0.00	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (incl. polioencephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58
Notifications (Corrected)				
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scarlet Fever	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56
Whooping Cough	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23
Pneumonia	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57
Acute poliomyelitis (incl. polioencephalitis)				
Paralytic	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Non-paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18
Puerperal pyrexia	17.87 (*a*)	23.94 (*a*)	10.22 (*a*)	30.77 (*a*)
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
Deaths				
All causes under 1 year of age	27.6 (*b*)	31.2	25.8	23.8
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 yrs. of age	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

Intermediate List No. and Cause	Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births	Rates per million women Aged 15-44
A115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	61	0.09	—
A116 Abortion with toxaemia	13	0.02	1
A116 Other toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	147	0.21	—
A117 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	59	0.09	—
A118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia	31	0.04	3
A119 Abortion with sepsis	47	0.07	5
A120 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	138	0.20	—

(*a*) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.
(*b*) Per 1,000 related live births.